



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3

The whole spirit and letter of the late and laud decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia bond case, as delivered by Justice Field, and the full text of which the Gazette was the first newspaper to publish, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that no Virginia bondholder can be legally deprived of any part of the principal or interest of the debt due him without his own consent. This fact is made so plain that all who read may see it, not, therefore, the part of true wisdom to make such a compromise with the creditors as they may be willing to accept and as will be honorable to the State? And what reason can there be for the further existence of an organization whose sole professed purpose is to effect a forcible readjustment of the State debt, or, in other words, a practical repudiation of a large portion of it, and with whom the creditors will not treat on any terms? If the white voters of the State are to be induced to keep the debt question within the domain of politics any longer, to the infinite detriment of every interest of the State, in order that a few self-seeking demagogues may preserve their notoriety and increase the offices they have achieved by its means, their intelligence is much less than we supposed it to be.

The latest intelligence from Mentor is to the effect that while the Garfield administration will be eminently successful it will contain no Southern man, no matter how well known its republicanism, or how thick his skin may be. Such unscrupulousness is very much after the order of the mere of the judge who, when professing to be the most merciful of men, on general principles, condemned every prisoner brought before him to be hanged. It seems, from this same intelligence, that an entirely new line will be introduced among the influences that will be potent in the selection of the next cabinet, namely, that of vicious gratification, and that Col. Robert Lincoln is to be put in charge of a department because he is the son of his father, for there is no other conceivable reason why he should be appointed. It is also said that the new administration will be in favor of subsidies to steamships; in other words, of taxing all the people of the country, not for the benefit of the government, but for that of Mr. John Rauch, the ship building monopolist.

However good may be the ground upon which General Mahone's reputation for political sagacity and party management, as the point of consistency it is plain that he is really deficient, for though but a short time since he announced through his Richmond organ that "he was not only a democrat but a Southern man and a Virginian," he now says, "I have been smothered of a democrat in the past." If he has only been "something of a democrat" in the past, those who noted with him when he was such have been greatly deceived, for they then supposed that his democracy was as sound as his own, and about the soundness of that there never was and never will be any doubt.

The last negro in this country having been taken from his master without recompense, and Monism being agreeable to the emotions if not to the laws of Massachusetts, and it being essentially requisite and necessary for the radical politicians of the State to have a hobby, and material for such being scarce nowadays, they have been reduced by the exigency to choose the Porca Indians, of whom they are making all that is possible, and about whose imaginary sufferings they are prating to Congress in and out of season. This could be borne by the public if the speeches were made by such men as Sumner and Wilson, but with Dawes and Hoar doing the talking, it is a great bore.

In the recent debate in the House of Representatives on the District Appropriation bill, Mr. Hunt took the right course when he opposed the establishment of a high school. All that the Government can reasonably be expected to do for the people of the District in the way of education is to afford them equal opportunities for instruction. Let it give them as many public free schools of one grade as they may deem necessary, in which all the children may have equal facilities for obtaining knowledge, but when it has done that it has done enough. Children who will prosper by further instruction will get it without the aid of the Government.

The radicals make a great ado about the opposition the intelligent and tax-paying white people of the South manifest toward being ruled by a majority of ignorant and vicious negroes. It is always well in forming a judgment of others to put yourselves in their place, and we have often, in view of what the radicals now say on this subject, wondered what they would do were the case reversed, and they lived in communities in which the majority of voters was composed of an alien, idle, ignorant, vicious and indigent race.

Now that the whole foundation upon which the Mahonites have professed to stand—the right to readjust the State debt by forcible means—has been swept from under them, they will naturally have suggested to them the following lines:

"If I am so soon to be done for,  
I wonder what I was begun for?"

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia bond case proves that the bondholders will be sustained by that court in all the demands they may make for their own with interest.

COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.—Easley, &c., vs. Hawkins, &c. Argued by Major J. W. Riley for the appellants and W. W. Henry, et al., for appellees and continued until to-morrow.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1881.

While General Mahone's probable action in the Senate is of national importance, the course of his party with regard to the next campaign in Virginia is a thing of special solicitude to the citizens of that State, and all of them who come here have something to say on the subject. A well known republican of that State, never out of politics and residing here, says that the republican State Central Committee, which is to meet on the 5th inst., and of which ex-Senator Lewis is chairman, is disposed towards a union with the Mahonites and consequently is opposed to the request of the State Executive Committee for a State convention March 10th, and that from all he can learn such a convention will not be called. He also says, however, that should it be called and a straight out republican ticket be nominated with Wickham as candidate for Governor, enough money will be raised through the Ku Klux Klan interest in the North to secure his election. He says that Wickham does not want to be Governor but does want to succeed Mr. Johnston in the Senate, and that with that object in view a proper man to fill the gubernatorial chair when Johnston comes to the Senate will be run on the ticket with him.

On the other hand, says that he is sufficiently acquainted with the composition of the State Central Committee to be satisfied that they will issue a call for a convention on the 10th of March, and that that convention will take ground that will effectually prevent the successful efforts the Mahonites are now making to capture the negro vote, and to render of no account any action that may be taken by the negro convention, called in the interest of the Mahonites, to meet in Petersburg on the 14th of March. That the efforts alluded to are being prosecuted vigorously is known from the fact that the district committees of the Mahonites are composed of three Mahonites and two of the most influential negro politicians in the district. These two can object to any measure that may be proposed, but being in the minority their objection will amount to nothing, while their membership on the committees will bind them as much as a negro politician can be bound to any action that may be taken. One thing may be relied upon as certain and that is, that the Mahonites in Virginia are too busy to care for these who desire to affiliate with the Mahonites to get any advantage of them.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House can report in favor of removing the internal revenue tax on articles of personal use and value, but they find it impossible to remove the stamp tax on tobacco sent out of the country, though the constitution expressly forbids an export tax.

A delegation of Virginia republicans has gone to Mentor, for the purpose, it is understood, of urging the appointment of Major Yes, the efficient editor of the Valley Virginian, to the position of Postmaster General in the next administration. The delegation consists of ex-Senator J. F. Lewis, J. H. Hamlet, of southwestern Virginia, and W. H. Pleasant, a negro from Danville. If unsuccessful with regard to Major Yes, they will urge the importance of appointing some other man from the South to a position in the cabinet, but especially some Virginian.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is contenting the production of his short railroad, that connects with the Baltimore and Ohio, near Piedmont, into Mineral county, West Virginia, and with that object in view had a long conference yesterday with Col. G. W. Byrds, of Alexandria, who conducted the survey of the W. & O. R. R. through that country. Should the road be produced it will cross the line of the W. & O. R. R., and (an the O. & A. R. R., and should the W. & O. R. R. be completed it will be likely to attract trade from all the other roads mentioned, as it will be the shortest route to the water.

The House Committee on Ways and Means, by a vote of 6 to 4, determined this morning to postpone the consideration of the Hurler tariff bill, until four weeks from to day, which will place it beyond the consideration of this Congress. They agreed to consider proposed internal revenue reductions to-morrow.

The Finance Committee of the House agreed this morning to report in favor of paying \$4,000 to J. H. Sypher for expenses incurred in conducting a seat in the 41st Congress from Louisiana.

A delegation of friends of a free bridge across the Potomac, among whom were Messrs. J. H. Gray and William Dutton, of Fairfax county, Va., called upon some of the members of the Congressional Conference Committee on the free bridge bill this morning, to urge the passage of that bill, and a meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow to consider the bill. With reference to the bill for taking possession of the Aqueduct bridge, mentioned in this column yesterday, it may be said that it is simply the revival of an old claim of the government, the principle of which has been decided against by numerous similar cases. The government has advanced money to many other cases, in all of which the money so advanced, has been considered in the light of a gift.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate today agreed to report a bill, the practical effect of which will be to restore the franking privilege.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Logan attempted to get up his bill for putting General Grant on the retired list of the army with full pay, but failed, as he has done frequently before.

An interesting and rather exciting debate took place in the Senate to day on Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that the Vice President has no right to count the presidential electoral vote. Many senators on both sides took part in it, among them Messrs. Conkling and Hill, the former opposing the passage of the resolution, but declaring that he, too, thought the presiding officer of the Senate had no right to count the vote. The republicans refused the resolution, but the democrats as yet present advised are determined to push it through.

An investigation of the freights and charges of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is now being conducted by the Legislature of West Virginia. Several of the persons summoned as witnesses are in this city to day on their way to Wheeling.

Col. Kilgour, formerly of Alexandria, is in the city to-day. His book, "Personal Reminiscences of the late General Frank Thomas, of Maryland," will soon be out.

VENNOR PREDICTS A THAW.—In the Morning Witness of the 1st instant, Mr. Vennor has a letter, in which he says: The date given for the beginning of "the thaw" in my general prediction for this winter is "out," but the general position given to it was a whole, namely, in February, will, I think, yet prove correct. It is my February probabilities which contain the great break in the winter and, not these of January. In other words, while the date of the thaw to have been misplaced, it is my belief that the body of the same will occur just to the place assigned to it in my almanac.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, made an unsuccessful effort to have the House consider the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina, growing out of money expended by the States named for military purposes in the war of 1812. Mr. Harris had to give way for the Appropriation bill, but gave notice that he would call it up when the latter was disposed of.

Archbishop Parell has been stricken with paralysis.

## The Virginia Midland Railway Co.

SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT BARBOUR AND DIRECTOR WILLIAM KEYSER.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Midland Railway Company, an organization, which, as Mr. Robert T. Baldwin said, has sprung from the ashes of the W. O. V. M. & G. S. R. R. company, held in this city, on Tuesday last, was an important gathering, and as the people of Virginia are among the most interested parties, they naturally desire to know something of the policy of the new management. We therefore, append a synopsis of the speeches of Messrs. Barbour, President of the company, and Wm. Keyser, of Baltimore, a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Barbour, upon being introduced to the meeting, said that he had been advised by the committee of his unanimous election as President of the company, and arose to return his sincere thanks for the high compliment conveyed, as well as for the manner in which the stockholders had elected him as President of the new organization. The position was not a new one to him. He had been President of the old Orange and Alexandria Railroad Co. nearly from its incorporation, and subsequently also of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas R. R. Co., of the Lynchburg and Danville R. R. Co., and finally of the W. O. V. M. & G. S. R. R. Co., after the consolidation of the first two companies. The duties of the office were congenial to his past railroad experience, in view of the disaster that had befallen the old company, might not furnish a reason for the present appointment, and, indeed, he felt a diffidence himself in taking the position again. He did not, however, regard himself in any way responsible for that disaster, or for the inability of the company to maintain its credit at a period when all the railroad companies of the country great and small had to encounter the depression succeeding the financial panic of Sept., 1873, and to which most of the leading railroad companies in Virginia had to succumb. In that crisis even the market value of the stocks of the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. and other leading trunk lines of the country were greatly depreciated under the pressure referred to. Your old company struggled under a debt then that other railroads extending through a much more densely populated country than Virginia, and with much larger resources of business would have been unable to carry. In this connection it is proper to state that the relations of your line of railway to other lines of railroad in Virginia and its possibilities for traffic should be duly considered. While our line traverses one of the most important sections of the State, extending from the Potomac to the borders of North Carolina, it crosses at interior points the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Charlottesville, and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad at Lynchburg, and meets at its southern terminal point, Danville, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., and necessarily comes in conflict at the points referred to with all the companies mentioned for through traffic, it being to their interests: to transport beyond their own terminal points. The weak point of this railroad company has always been that its situation could never command through tonnage and was forced to rely solely for its freights upon its local territory. Narrowed and restricted by these causes, the former policy of the company was necessarily confined to local development and to the encouragement of such material interests as the country along the line of the railroad afforded. In the direction referred to the energies and intelligence of the late management were zealously applied and it is believed, and indeed may be confidently stated that policies were adopted the results of which are already realized in the large increase of local tonnage and the promise of still more important results. The reference is here more particularly to the iron and coal trade along the line of the road. In cooperation of this view Mr. Barbour referred to the fact that in 1860 the number of tons of freight transported was 34,901, in 1870 121,911 tons, and in 1880 252,545 tons, while the passenger business from 1860 to 1880 had been doubled. The Railroad is to-day physically a more valuable property than at any former period of its history. The equipment has been enlarged and the track now contains 101 miles of single and 57 miles of new iron rails with the residue its 223 miles of main line and 100 miles of branch line, which can be gradually renewed with steel as circumstances may require. About 90 miles of the main line have been ballasted with broken stones of excellent quality and about the same amount with gravel and sand. With comparatively small expense the residue of the line will be ballasted during the current year. In taking its new departure the great aim and object of the organization ought to be to foster and encourage local development along the line of the road, and to adopt the necessary measures to assist its independence for through business, by proper extension of its line Southward, and to give this line of railway the proportions which its geographical advantages demand it to possess.

Mr. Barbour urged the Baltimore and Ohio directors of the company, with their large means and ample capital, should not only see that this line of railway does not stop at Danville and its independence for through traffic and development thereby, but should also lend their efforts, as far as practicable towards the local development of the country, and its material interests, through which the Road passes and at its terminal points. In the light of this policy Mr. Barbour believed that the Company will eventually enter upon a career of great prosperity and become the great trunk railway line of the South.

Mr. Wm. Keyser, second vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, followed. He commenced by complimenting the administration of Col. Barbour in the past, and said that the fact that the road was compelled, in order to protect all interests during a period of unexampled depression, to place its property in the hands of a receiver, by no means argues a want of administrative ability on the part of its managers. The road, he continued, "emerged from the late civil war almost destroyed, its physical condition wrecked, and the country through which it ran was rendered desolate by the road of contending armies. The country along the line had been depopulated, the property destroyed, and a large portion of the land, from lack of tillage, had become unproductive, and had lapsed back into its primeval condition. It took time to repopulate and to rebuild what had been destroyed, during which the necessary outlay for rebuilding the road and providing new equipment had to be incurred, and innumerable financial obstacles surmounted. In fact, all the difficulties which surrounded the material reconstruction of the State of Virginia had to be on one encountered by this company, and it would appear as if nothing had stood by the road save its debts and obligations. The dawn of prosperity had cleared away the great financial ruin of 1873, affected this property in common with all similar interests in the country, and particularly in the South. It is fitting and gratifying to the owners of the property at this time to express their confidence in Col. Barbour by electing him President of the reorganized corporation, and on behalf more particularly of its large interests represented in Baltimore, I desire here to express to him their appreciation of his past services. He has expressed the hope that the new administration will be distinguished by its zeal and success in building up the local interests along the line, as well as extending its connections, so that the road hereafter will justly be entitled to the position of one of the trunk lines of the Southern country. I am glad to have the opportunity, especially in view of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania county, to state to the stockholders that I believe it will be the effort of the incoming administration to so order the

affairs of the Virginia Midland railway company as will best serve and build up all the interests identified with its line. I think that a glance at the map before us must satisfy you Virginia stockholders that whilst myself and friends, coming from the other side of the Potomac, may be said to be strangers, our interests are identical with yours, and that the success of the Virginia and Maryland in all the concerns of their internal improvement and material interests are to day one, as much as they have been in the past in their sympathies and traditions. I feel confident that our Virginia friends, whilst recognizing that the control of this corporation has to some extent passed out of their hands, will have no occasion to regret the change. The success of the road must be identified with the prosperity and growth of all the local interests along its line. The arrangements which we have consummated to day, whereby the entire indebtedness of the company has been placed upon a firm basis and the rights of bondholders and stockholders alike protected, has been one of no uncommon labor and must result in important and permanent benefit; and it is gratifying to know that the reorganized company starts on its new career with a large measure of relief of all the embarrassments which in the past have so largely contributed to the care and anxieties of its managers and to the efforts to develop the great material interests within its reach. I trust when the next annual meeting takes place, by which time the new administration will have had some opportunity of developing its policy, that you gentlemen who represent the Virginia interests in the road will have every reason to feel satisfied with your action here to day, and that all apprehensions, if any exist, that the affairs of the company will be managed less in the interests of your State and people than heretofore, will prove to be groundless."

## Letter from Charlottesville.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Feb. 2d, 1881.

By a visit to this portion of the country, your correspondent is enabled to give some description of the famous Miller Manual Labor School which was founded by the late Samuel Miller, a native of Alabama, and is situated about 10 miles southwest from this point. The main front building is a beautiful structure, 237 feet long by 40 feet wide and 85 high, with a back structure of same height and 150 long to end of chapel, (under which is a spacious dining room,) the whole containing 86 rooms, including 11 dormitories, some of which are very large, so commodious as many as twenty boys. The whole is heated by an immense steam engine, superintended by a competent officer, the heat generated warming this large building most comfortably. The gas to light the building is manufactured by a patent process, which fully supplies this important desideratum. A large fountain situated in the mountain three miles distant, furnishes the reservoir with delightful water for the whole premises, and there are also complete arrangements for the drainage. This main building with reservoir, &c., is said to have cost about \$30,000. A large building 130 feet by 50 feet, three stories high, with a wing, and intended for a work shop, is in process of construction, which, when completed, will make ample room for the fraction of the various manual professions. This will also have a large engine for operating the machinery. The entire cost of this will be about \$10,000.

The stables and out buildings are almost complete, and these alone will repay a visit to any person desirous of improving his farm arrangements.

This school was opened in October 1878, with twenty boys; it now contains 100, who seem to be contented with their accommodations, and keep good order. They are composed of orphan male children of the county of Alabama, who are supplied with clothing and food from the land left by the donor.

The whole institution is under the control of Prof. C. B. Vawter, who is most eminently commanded by nature and by thorough experience, and a study of the waste to direct its operations. He is aided by Prof. J. Ray Baylor, W. O. Whiteaker, and A. J. Taylor, assistants; the whole work with all its component parts, constituting a living movement, the head of the institution. It may be further mentioned that divine services are held alternately by the pastors of the various churches every Sabbath. This institution is situated about six miles from the O. & A. railroad, with a most excellent graded road leading to it.

In my last letter it was inadvertently stated that the cattle sales of the adjoining counties were held on the 20th of each month. It should have been the 3rd Thursday in each month, the sale referred to in January, happening on the 20th which was the 31st Thursday. They are becoming an object of much interest with cattle dealers.

The Catholic denomination is completing quite a handsome church in this town. It is 52 feet long by 32 feet wide, with a steeple about 80 feet high from the foundation. It has an aisle room 12x12; the whole building capable of seating 300 people. There are only a few prominent members in this community. A very large building is in process of construction by the cleared Baptist denomination, near the Middleburg road, which is about 50x70 feet, with a large vestibule and a high steeple, being when completed, the most commodious church edifice in town.

In the social world, the Misses Hill, daughters of the late Gen. A. P. Hill, who are now residing at Lexington, Ky., have proven specially attractive to the numerous beaux of our town, and University. They left a few days ago for their Kentucky home with many a sigh to follow them.

The continuance of cold weather still blunts the mercantile trade here, while the traveling agents visit around looking for its improvement. It is a noticeable feature among the solicitors that few Philadelphia houses obtain much patronage here.

## The Free Bridge.

An item in the Gazette's Washington correspondence of January 26 stating that "an attempt was made that morning to get a meeting of the conference committee on the bill for a free bridge across the Potomac, but the House members were engaged with their other committee work that they could not attend," seems to have stirred up the people of this neighborhood. A meeting was held on Monday evening last in this village, Mr. W. A. Duncan in the chair. After a free interchange of views and an animated discussion in which the deep interest felt by our people on the subject was made very manifest, it was decided to send down a committee of citizens to aid by every means in their power the passage of some measure during the present session of Congress that will relieve us from the heavy tolls now exacted from us.

On motion of Mr. J. E. Birch, the chairman of the meeting, (Mr. Duncan) Captain Graham and Judge J. H. Gray were appointed as committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The population of this Congressional district, composed of eleven counties below is given by the census of 1880, 153,143, while by that of 1870 it was 137,466—a gain in ten years of 25,677, as follows: By the proposed new apportionment, the new District will contain about 168,000, and though we have gained over 22,000, it may be necessary to put another county in this District. The following are the gains per county in this District: Alexandria, 1,778; Clark, 1,063; Fairfax, 3,500; Loudoun, 3,524; Frederick, 1,218; Loudoun, 2,310; Madison, 1,918; Orange, 2,718; Rappahannock, 1,033; Warren, 1,724. Total, 12,657.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1881.

SENATE.

Mr. Kernan, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely Senate bill to provide for the refunding of certain taxes in conformity with a decision of the Supreme Court. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kirkwood, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported back Senator Logan's joint resolution providing for an extension of the franking privilege to communications received by Members of Congress from the Executive Departments or business of their constituents.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the concurrent resolution which was introduced by him on June 15, 1880, declaring that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution of the U. S. with the right to count the votes of electors for President and Vice President of the U. S., so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what votes shall be rejected, was taken up.

Mr. Morgan briefly explained the resolution, adding that he was prepared to vote upon it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing that every day after the morning hour one hour should be set aside, during which members may ask for unanimous consent for the consideration and passage of bills. Referred.

Mr. Biaghman, of New Jersey offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Elections to report upon contested election cases within 30 days of the filing of papers in such cases. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, of Ill., the Senate resolution was adopted for the publication of 15,000 copies of the Smithsonian Institute report for 1880.

Mr. Davidson, of Fla., rising to a question of personal privilege, read from a speech prepared to have been delivered by Mr. Babco, of Florida, and published in the Record, in which that gentleman had personally assaulted him, and asserted that he, (Davidson,) had obtained his seat through fraud. The allegation he said, was a grave and serious one, wanton and provoked, utterly base, and absolutely untrue. He then proceeded to criticize the acts of Mr. Babco while he was United States District Attorney, and was several times called to order by Messrs. Conger, of Mich., and Hook, of Tenn., but he persisted in making an attack upon the republican party in Florida.

Mr. Bisbee disclaimed any intention of violating the rules of the House, or of reflecting on his colleagues personally.

Mr. Wells, of Mo., from Committee on appropriations, reported back with Senate amendments, the Indian Appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some, and non-concurrence in others, of such amendments. Among the amendments not considered in that striking out the clause, abolishing the Indian Commission. The report was agreed to.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A lady who died in St. Albans, Vt., recently, left five sisters, aged 91, 87, 85, 81 and 76 years.

The debt of the city of Chicago, has been reduced \$292,000 during the past year, and \$1,000,000 of available funds still remain in the treasury.

Ex-Governor R. K. Scott, who shot and killed Warren Drury for inducing his (Scott's) son to drink, at Napoleon, Ohio, in December last, has been indicted for murder in the second degree.

Queen Victoria has a suit in the United States Circuit Court in New York before Judge Wallace and a jury. The action is against one J. D. Ois, and is for the recovery of some \$12,000, in notes of the denominations of one and two dollars, alleged to have been stolen in 1878 from the office of the assistant receiver general of Canada, at Toronto.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan's electoral count resolutions were taken up. A motion made by Mr. Edmunds, to change the meeting of the joint assembly from the hall of the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber was voted down by a party vote. Several other amendments were also voted down. The debate was continued until a late hour, when Mr. Morgan's resolutions were finally adopted by a viva voce vote.

The town of Plymouth in Washington county, N. C., was almost entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday night, the freight warehouse of the steamer Chowan and one store being the only houses left standing. The fire originated from a kerosene explosion. The losses foot up \$127,500. "Thirty-three buildings were burned, among which were the court-house, Greek Episcopal church and twenty-three stores. Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, besides quantities of shingles, lumber, &c., were also destroyed. Only two of the parties burned out held any insurance. The fire started in the office of the Roanoke Transportation Company. The post office and custom house were also burned.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Geo. W. Fleming, of Calpeper, and Miss Mary E. Lee, of Richmond, were married in Richmond last night.

Mr. William J. Riddick, Assistant Superintendent of the Richmond City Water Works, died last night.

Mr. John Davidson, an old and respected citizen of Petersburg, died at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon. He was for a long while a merchant, and in both his business and social relations won the respect of all who knew him.

On Saturday last the wife of Mr. Wm. Grinstead, of Prince Anne county, was cooking dinner before an old fashioned country fire place, when her clothing caught fire, before Mr. Grinstead could reach her, her clothing was nearly all consumed. She cannot recover.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Judge Berryman Green, of the 4th judicial circuit, and has appointed Hon. Sheffield G. Whittle, of Henry county, to fill the vacancy, his commission to expire thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly.

On Tuesday night as Mr. Nathan Barrett, aged about 60 years and a man of large family, residing in Elrick, near Petersburg, was descending the hill leading to Campbell's bridge, he slipped on the sleet and fell to the ground with such force as to badly fracture one of his legs between the ankle and the knee, rendering amputation necessary.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

**Avenging an "Insult."**  
EGFAULA, Ala., Feb. 3.—Melton Thomas, a young man occupying a position as clerk in a grocery store in this city, killed a colored laborer by the name of Fuller, who resided next door to him. The parties had some words on the previous evening, when, according to your Thomas, the negro insulted him. The next morning, to avenge the insulted insult, he walked deliberately into his shop and shot at him. The negro ran after the first shot, but Thomas fired a second with fatal effect, the ball entering the heart and producing almost instantaneous death. There is great excitement here in consequence of the event. Two colored women who were trying to incite the negro mob to Lynch Thomas, were immediately locked up. The whites of the community are indignant at the negro threats.

**Murder in Kentucky.**  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., reports the murder, at Hickory Ridge, of Wm. McKinney by Columbus Case, on Monday, the 31st ult. They were walking on the road, and an old bitterness led to a dispute and fight, in which Case knocked McKinney down with an axe and then beat his head into a jelly and laid. Both were promised members of the Methodist Church, Case being an elder and McKinney a Sabbath school superintendent.

**Anti-Polygamy Society.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Feb. 3, 1881.—The Women's National Anti-Polygamy Society met here Tuesday and adopted resolutions strongly endorsing Governor Murray's action in issuing a certificate of election to Mr. Campbell on the grounds that his opposition, although receiving the most votes, is an alien and polygamist. They urge Congress to sustain Governor Murray in this matter, to no longer let a polygamous lawbreaker sit in the House, and to adopt such legislation as will suppress polygamy.

**Shock.**  
MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In this locality early yesterday morning there was a severe shock which appeared more like a heavy report. Many people imagined it to be a heavy blow on the roofs of their houses, the report being so loud as to awaken them. Two thermometer at the time stood at 22 degrees below zero and the temperature was the same as a week ago when the other shock was felt.

**Bismarck.**  
BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Prince Bismarck gave a soiree Tuesday, at which there was a large attendance of Deputies of all parties except the Centre. The members of the new Bismarckian Council were present. Prince Bismarck told them the Council would shortly be enlarged, as to embrace the Empire by the accession of fifty members from the other States of Germany.

**Burned to Death.**  
BOSTON, Feb. 3.—A small dwelling at Commercial Point, Dorchester, was burned early yesterday morning, the fire accidentally igniting from a stove. (The occupants, Mr. Johanna Callahan, aged 71, and her son William, aged 30, perished in the flames. The loss on the building is \$1,000.

**Explosion.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., February 3.—A few minutes before twelve o'clock last night, the boiler of the pleasure yacht Carrie, of Philadelphia, lying at O'Connell's wharf, foot of Caroline street, exploded with terrible effect, making a complete wreck of the vessel. Several of the crew were killed.

**Injunction Denied.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Judge Barrett has denied the injunction asked for by Rufus Hatch, restraining the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies from consolidating.

**Death of a Poet.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The death is announced this morning, of Francis A. Durivage, the well known author and poet, in the 67th year of his age, from paralysis.

**A Curious Suicide.**  
LONDON, ENGL., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Frances Parry, of this place committed suicide Tuesday, by jumping into a well. She had been insane for some time.

**Death of a Minister.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Rev. Dr. Washburn, pastor of Calvary church, died at a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday, at his residence in East Twenty-first street.

**Execution.**  
WILLIAMSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—George Smith and a certain Miller were executed this morning, at 11:10 o'clock. They died without a struggle.

**No Choice Yet.**  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The State ballot for U. S. Senator was taken to day, but it resulted in no choice.

**Earthquake.**  
AGRAM, Feb. 3.—Another violent shock of earthquake has occurred here, causing a renewal of the panic.

## Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Post's financial article says: The stock market has attracted unusual attention to day, and has been feverish and uncertain, with the result of an important decline in some stocks. About 11 o'clock Wall street received news that Judge Barrett had rendered a decision vacating the injunction, which prevented a consolidation of the telegraph companies, Western Union, which, early in the day had sold at 116½, instead of rising, fell to 113½, but has since advanced to 114; American Union, which early fell at 81, fell to 78, and Atlantic and Pacific fell from 46½ to 45. This unexpected break in the telegraph stocks, with other things unsettled, the whole list and prices fell 1½ to 2 per cent, the latter Lake Erie and Western. The Granger, the coal and trunk lines and elevated railroad stocks were all features in the decline. Northwest fell to 125½ to 137½; Mil. & St. Paul to 113½; Lake Shore to 127; N. Y. & Central to 149½; Canada South to 125; D. L. & W. to 120; Del. & H. to 104; N. J. Central to 98½; Mahanet to 40½; Metropolitan to 117, and N. Y. to 126½. (The Erie R. R. stocks fell to 116.) (See privileged for Union Pacific, and to 64 for Consolidated Pacific.) The Northern Pacific stocks were comparatively steady, some one apparently being ready to take them in round amounts at about present prices, but not having shared in the recent enormous rise. The Southwestern stocks also shared the general decline, but rallied quickly. Alton and T. H. sold to-day at 181, against 140 yesterday, and at 48, against 62 yesterday.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Virginia 6s old—do deferred 13; do consolidated 7; do 24 series 30; past due coupon 93; new 104½ 512; 104½ coupon 13 bid to-day. Cotton dull; middling 11½. Flour steady, with an active demand for low grade. Paterson mills. Wheat—Southern corn 40½; Western low and active; Southern red 114½; do amber 120½; No 2 Western winter red spot and Feb 113½; Mar 110½; Apr 117½; May 118½; June 118½. Corn—Southern steady; Western lower and dull; Southern white and yellow 53; Western mixed spot 52½; Feb 52½; Mar 52½; Apr 52½; no bid; steamer 50 bid. Oats. Buckwheat 101½. White 42½; do mixed 42½. Rye quiet at 101. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 114½. Sugar dull; A soft 93. Whiskey dull at \$11.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Stocks weak. Money 6½. Flour dull. Wheat heavy. Corn dull. McBurney & Son have just received delicious Florida ORANGES, sweet and very large; also MALAGA GRAPES. If you